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ISAAC T. MOPPER.

ET Letters relating to the editorial department shows be addressed to L. Maria Chira.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER

The Standard.

ANNUAL REPORT

This society have no need to be reminded of the precular difficulties under which their committee have labored for the last two years. The unsettle have labored for the last two years. The unsettle have labored for the last two years. The unsettle have labored for the society, and the establishment of a new page as the antional ozen, involved us in debt; the a reanges of which lawe greatly embarrassed the proceedings of the present year. Some of our friends advised the multiplication of agents, an meass of paying old debts. The committee did us concern with this suggestion. They deemed it primary duty to be honest to those who had just primary duty to be honest to those who had just primary duty to the honest to those who had just that extension of business would necessarily produce increase of funds; and their experience has tended to prove that agencies in general were more repeated when productive, in a pecuniary point or

In view of these considerations, the committee where limited the direct action of the past year to the support and extension of the Standard, and the employment of sever individuals, as lecturers and agents, in various parts of the country. This may appear, but it must be remembered have been like "a begingly account of emply botes," compared with the dashing operations of former sparses. But it must be remembered that the society and dates ample pecunitry means, and could afford which the society of the country of the countr

anomaly, an experience by the Sandard, furing the They on, has been the routh of a deliberate oraviolent that the advancement of our cause could be the promoted by claim, pore-roving appeals to the good sense and good feeling of judicious, honest, and redesiring minds. The committee occurred in holler that it was necessary to support the paper, not so much to lead, edify, or names declinosistic, as to reach the minds and hearts of the propie at large. They consider this no compromise of principle, but simply a choice of mans; and a steadily increasing when the propient is the property of the prope

Our agents have served the cause in an able and efficient manter, and without exception deserve our cordial thanks. They have labored with energy, and to far awe know, with good sense and good temper. If the preuning circumstances of the socient admitted, it would be money well expended to employ fifty such, if we could obtain them.— They have been constructed to labor hard for very nodestre compensation; but the expenses of cravel, the discount on money received for subscriptions, and the impovertished state of the country, combine to reduce a construction of the country, combine and the discountry of the country, combine to reduce a construction of the country, combine and the discountry of the country of the country, combine and the country of the country of the country, and the country of the country of the country of the country, or country of the country of the country of the country, or country of the country of the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, and the country of the country, or country, or country, or country, or country, or country

Considering the almost unparalleled embarrase ments of the country, our friends have sunsined us well; from Massechusetts, specially, the contributions have been, as usual, most liberal. One legacy was left us in a most unexpected quarter; and though we shall never reserve it, we grantelly record it, as one of the signs of the times. A gentlem as in Tennesse, who held two silvers, emacipated the signs of the times. A gentlem as in Tennesse, who held two silvers, emacipated to be sold, and the proceeds equally divided between sits beareolem societies; a mong which were the Massicanzy, fibile, Education, and American Anti-Stavery Societies. From the information received, we presume that the share of each would be about a final fiberal sold of the situation of the share of each would be about a final fiberal sold of the situation of the share of each would be about a final fiberal sold of the share of each would be about a final fiberal sold of the share of each would be about a final fiberal sold of the share of each would be about a fiberal sold of the share of

Slavery Society.

Netwinistending all our drawbacks and impediments, the pecuniary affairs of the society have very decidedly and manledly improved. Had it one bree decidedly and manledly improved. Had it one bree for the pressure of old arrearages, we should have me completely out of debt; as it is, we are nearly so. Our new subscribers very far outsumher those to discontinue. We are exceedingly fortunate in a very instelligent and trustwortly band of printers: a diligent and careful derk, and a most hosest and faithful superintendent. After much jouting, things appear at last to be settling on a firm and safe

Those who have discontinued the Standard, have

vor of the "Liherty Party;" and our agents have on found their paths much obstructed by the same obspaces stacle. Some disliked them because they did not lat vindicate that party; and others distrusted them as her politicians in disguise—being suspicious that all by the party of the party o

The position of the study points for presentations to politics seems to this committee softlinently clear and all obvious. But the American people have been so much accussomed to effect their chieses by party organization, that they find it as hard to conceive of direct and positive influence on politics, without belonging to a party, as they do of powerful influence on the Christianity of the age, by individuals belonging to a party, as they do of powerful influence on the Christianity of the age, by individuals belonging to a seet. Whereas the man who talks and write, and the contract of the contract of the powerment of the contract of the cont

mey in fact do more to change the government, yil the country and revolutionize the ploje of partial reliant in a hundred voters; any, he may effect this out, by merely avoid and the plot of the partial reliant in the plot of the plot

ment. Public events, during the past year, have our spired in a most remarkable measure to have an in portant influence on the anti-always seniment to the fusion. Strong attachment to the Union he may be a supported to the state of Congress. But there always comes time when the drop too mound causes the full cap; overflow. The Hawbell petition was but the out of the state of the

man is if he were a saucy school-boy.

The affair of the Creole, for a season, resolved the whole nation into an Anti-Slavery Debating Society; and the noble manner in which the British authorities, refused to re-enalave those heroic men, cheers the heart, and strengthens the hands, of every

friend to buman freedom.

The contemporary and depotic treatment of Mr. Giddings,—for expressing his boaset convoictions are negetation and respectful manner, concerning a subject involving the diagnose, the expesses, and all the horrible chances of a water to sustain alwayer, has probably done more than any single event, to kindle the singuistics of the North against the domination of six rehedders; and to this has been added the insult

of the South.

The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is most important in its character, and United States is most important in its character, and implications. It has carried terror most the hearts of thousands of unoffending and united the control of the County of the Cou

coming within its territory."

Another question, fraught with results too momentum to be calculated, is the project of annexing Texas to his Dirulo. The South has at last thrown of her mask in Congress; and she never yet has been known to do this, unless he plants were carefully hisk, and well-matured. Her bold and haughly tone indicates very strong conviction of success; and is likely to do much toward securing it. Mr. Stade has recently varande the people, on the floor of Congress, that this imminent petil is very fair from heng orce. Let not his warning be disregard, and the stade of the control of the control

While planeing at political events baving an inportant collateral baving on the propries of our came, we cannot omit the late extraordinary develpments inconnection with the controvery between. New York and Virginis. It is one of a thousand proposed that John Randolph speker truth, when he extilingly amounted, "The South will always growen the North by means of the rown demoeracy." That men who so clearly perceive great principles of Feodom, and profess to advente human equality more than others, should consent to take from the measure litters the protection of trial by jury, for the sake of party considerations, is indeed cordial gratitude and respect. The retaliatory inspection laws, passed by the South, are well calculumite to
lated to punish the North for presuming to protect livity or
her colored citizens by the universal right of trial one exby jury. They could not have been better planned the dep
to embarrass and annoy her merchants and see-capthe prince; thereby leading them, course, the results,
the control of the color of the color of the color of the color
to the color of the color o

to embarrass and annoy her merchants and sea-caporains; thereby leading them to curse the troubledome institution of slavery. It is, however, generially supposed these laws were merely intended to frighten the North into submission; and failing in

that effect, will not be enforced.

Events of a less public and striking character are rapidly doing our work at the South. The party in flow of progressive enameigation in Kenutcy, is so strong, that it requires all Henry Chay's management and personal influence to delay its action. The striking is contrast to be attended to those one gianting a contrast to be attended to those one gianting in the striking and the striking and

some time age by whose in South Likotoms, interper price an anti-shreety address in Bloam country, would made him, if he dared attempt such a thing, would made him, if he dared attempt such a thing. The people, in two Tennesses style, answered they might come as soon as they liked; that they were allarmed, and reddy to meet them; and the singular-speciated was actually presented of a band of alreadeders assembled with banded files to protect the free discussion of slavery! In another country some, the mountains, the young me have debatting some, the mountains, the young me have debatting

"Whether Slavery or Intempenace is the greates autional evil." In the Girnar valler, there has recently been held a very large and interesting ani-alwary meeting. The Rev. Mr. Jeffley is mentioned as one of the most senset speakers. He dwelt on the cruel treatment of the slaves, and said he was determined to use all his influence to redense the wrongs of that much-abunder note. He told his between that the people of the North had organized the themselves for the overthrow of alsery, and called upon them for help. "Who, in this assembly," said. "in ready to use all his influence to put down

unuserwes on the oration of saverny's an entire upon them for help. "Who, in this assembly," said he, "is ready to use all his influence to part down the barbarous practice of slaveholding?" "I will! [will!" was the response of many voices. Mountains seem to be the natural entale of liberty. Virginia, too, has within herself the seeds of a

a moral revolution. The irregularity of representation between Esterm and Western Vignita, origination in the control of the control of the control of the type of the Constitution, as a mended in 1859, it was estated by the Constitution, as a mended in 1859, it was established that the representatives should be divide as between the districtic lying cast and west of the Blue Ridge, in the proportion of 75 to the eastern and 56 to the western division; and the only was a to change this, was by a vote of two-thirds, in botb-ranches of the legislature, in the year 1811, and a le interval of not less than ten years thereafter. The census atken at the end of the first ten years show g. Vignita, in which allow labor is very little wee, by the control of the control of the control of the outsumbers the eastern district, in the proportion of 571,670 to 369,388. The present apportionmen of representation makes 8 white me in Eastern Vignita equal to 11 in the West. The western disricted emands an equal share of drove, or division of ricted emands an equal share of drove, or division of

The beat time stry press, the clave States, or open the free-losher sections of them, and on twee ands, have constantly dwindled in internal prosections of the street of the white population in them, ince 1850, is said to be in the single State of Missouri's and that consists mainly of the aboves from Oermany, when the street of the str

the internal slave trade.

Louisians is such alarmed at the increasing numbers and wealth of her free colored population, growing up almost within sight of Hatil and the British West Indies. Virginis is foolish enough to promote the very agitation she dreads, by keeping up her controversy with New-York, on a question involving the plainest and most universally-admitted principles of freedom; and Georgia and South Carplina are aidine her in the work: with the civilized

y in all anong ite' in the week, and not consecutly you'dle for an audience.

If Maryland, claiming the digrace of holding the iffert convention acoverely to sustain slavery, found for the postnical results of this meeting were those of a noticelary. The high-sharely wideclates of the laws, by which she sought to said to the already inguitable to the convent of the control of th

inue a single year.

In Congress, meanwhile, the forbidden topic i orever rolling in on the wheels of some quite harm ess question of business. Like Banquo's ghost, i omes unsummoned, and is thought of with perpe

o Abroad, agencies are at work as powerfully a in within our own borders. Cobs see it for her intening the clock the increase of colored population; as the Spain at last cooperates heartly with Oreat Britain by to prevent the fresh importation of staves. This id added to the fact that the laws of that idland rea m der manumisation very easy to the intelligent assoin industrious bondmen, indicates general emancipa are titled as the color of the color of the color of the color of the tribute of the color of the color of the color of the tribute of the color of the color of the tribute of tri

ins The great powers of Burope, with one exception, cere unite to aemiliate the traffic in lawer; and the accett tivity of the American minister in producing that init one exception, it another lamentable proof how all sed the departments of our government are united with pp-the poison of slavery. Frem the Rey of Tunisle-thrown his influence against the accuract trade, and er-precises therefore the thanks of humanity. The loantocera of Russin gives the world leave to tear off in the Russian flay from now this that discusses it on the contract of the contract of the contract of the loantocera to flavor the contract of the loantocera of Russin gives the world leave to tear off in the Russian flay from now this that discusses it on the contract of the contract of the loantocera to flavor the loantocera loant

cover the slave trade. It is reserved for our glorious stripes and stars to be the only cloak that christendom will offer to cover that bloody wickedness.

to Last, not least, in our list of propelling agencies, e- we acknowledge the hearity co-operation of foreign nabolitionists. Notwithstanding our national prejuctions, of the state of the

rapart from moral influence, the policy of Great is Britain, inderepting theresources of India, is bring, d ing us most powerful sid. The South have hithered to have a side of the side o

of grantique for in friendly exhortations and earmest regrage, butes to the various sees of this country, on the sinory of elaveholding. The despotism of southern statestree men, the treatherous houslity of politicians, the genuceral falte-hood of the press, and the consequent misof apprehension of our principles and measures by the
text people—all these are as strawn in our path, comparyed with the polition of the American church. We
take the proper of the properties of the contract of the
text of the properties of the American shavery,"
as Whenever the Church can be brought to treat the
tic rime of meast-calling as it does the far less orime of
horse-stealing, shavery will be abolished from that
til hour. We again repeat, not in the strain of fille detel changing reality, that the Church is the buls and morthfug reality, that the Church is the bul-

d But, surrounded as we are by obstocles, pilled dy mountain-ligh, we see abundant cause to thank d God and take fresh courage. As a society, we have a gained little accession of popularity, and probably lever shall; but our principles are spreading applicitly, and our nexus of gaining the popular ear have increased an interfet-fold. Our cause is indeed as "going down;" but, as Garrison very happily said, wit is going down into the hearts, and minds, and

consciences of the people."

Pro-Slavern.

LETTER FROM CALEB CUSHING OF MASS.
CHUSETTS.
Washington, April 26, 1842.

tions on a very grave error which I have remarked in most of the discussions of the day, concerning what is called the right of search.

There is misapprehension as to the true question.

question attogether different; and, it may be added, a more important one, both to France and the United States.

The real question is this: Shall the inferior officers of the British navy have the power to seize, detain, turn from her destination, and send in formal processing the state of the state of

pect of being engaged in the slave trade?

This is a British pretension entirely new, and which has no relation to the old question of the right of search, except in leading to the same abuses.

England began by assuming this right under the mere authority of an act of Parliament, and with
with having obtained the convergence of the various

on which it operates.

The act is of the date of the 24th of August, 1839. It imports that the Admiratly may issue orders to British cruisers to copyare Portuguese vessels engaged in the slave trade, and other vessels engaged in the slave trade, and other vessels of the slave trade, and their control of the slave trade, and their control of the slave trade of the slave tr

by the words following:

"Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That every such vessel shall be subject to seizure, detention, and condemnation under any such order or authority, if in the equipment of such vessel there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

"First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close batches, which are usual in merchant vessels.

"Secondly. Divisions or bulkheads, in the hold of on deck, more numerous than are necessary for vest sels engaged in lawful trade.
"Thirdly. Spare plank fitted for being laid dow.

"Fifthly. A larger quantity of water in casks on, in tanks than a requisite for the consumption of the lee ere of the ressed as a merchant vessel.

"Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water said, so of other vessels for holding liquid, unles of the master shall produce a certificate from the case in con-house at the place from which he cleared out of the contract of the contract

"Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess-tubs, or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the yessel as a merchant vessel.

"Eighthly. A boiler of unusual size, and larger

"Minthy. An extraordinary quantity either he rice, or of the flour of Brazil, manice, or easier commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian co or of any other articles of fiod whatever, bey what might probably be requisite for the cre as such rice, flour, maize, indian corn, or other article of flood not being entered on the manifest, as part

"Tenthly. A quantity of mats or matting lar than is necessary for the use of the crew of the v is sel as a merchant vessel.
"Any one or more of these several circumstant if proved, shall be considered prima facie evide:

port of negroes or others," &c.
Remark, if you please, that the description
this law, of vessels suspected, and as such sul
to capture and condemnation, is conceived in tealmost ideatical with those of the quintuple tre
That is to say, England took it upon her to a
gate to herself this high police of the sea, in vi

This not at the time of its passage was warm opposed in Parliament by the Buke of Welliugto Lord Lyndhurst, and several other distinguish members of the conservative party. These state men contended that the law would inevitably et

jealous as they were of the old pretension of England to the right of search, and that it would violate the rights of all Europe, and especially those of Portu-

of the abolitionists, it had to pass the law and put it in execution.

There is no principle of the law of nations which

ne provisions of this act do not outrage; there is o tyranny which the English officers cannot pracce under its anthority. Not a ship sails out of the port of Boston or of

seize in the execution of this act of Parliament.

In effect, the British emisers, armed with this aw, have already presumed to arrest, to detain as suspected, and to send in for condemnation several vancerican vessels whose only crime was that of purpose the property of the property o

Lord Palmenton precived at length the imposhishility of changing the law of nations by a simple set of Parliament. He become convinced that we not set of Parliament. He become convinced that we not explicit the properties of the control of the course of the computed and detailed according to the coprise of all England. Then, instead of acting frankly towards by an and renourcing all pretension to the right of the claimations, or put them off, by means of delays and see decirces of diplenarcy with the sole object, apparently, of gaining time, to be able to set in play the protrol of the control of the control of the control of the right Registration with the law of nations, to give to IT England the superintendence of the sea, and to discover et the moral Boro of all Europe against the con-

tumaciousness of the United States.

But Lord Palmerston has not been able to sucyeed with the American Union. It remains to know continued with the American Union. It remains to know continued with the American Union.

As for what concerns the United States, the I-sh of Acteries has west within win de cause of complaint.

As for what concerns the United States, the I-sh of the United States. Moreover, the English ministry, admitting does to case to disturb the vessels of the United States. Moreover, the English ministry, admitting the United States and United Sta

Aces the condition of suspects. After it she start that the condition of suspects. After it she saffairs, who does not see that under this treaty every merbant reseal will become suspected, and will be such that the saffairs of the whole ergo, in order to verify and extanine its quantity and quality, to decide whether there is too sare plants, mats, handeuffs, two coppers; and that this verification cannot be made without umbling its verification cannot be made without umbling its verification cannot be reade without umbling its verification cannot be made very action, that they will have the power of tynamizing at will over it will have the power of tynamizing at will over it will have the power of tynamizing at will over it will have the power of tynamizing at will over it will be a saffair that the most fivilence pretext; and that, finally, Eagle, land will acquire, what she seeks, the monopoly of the trade of the coast of Affeirs, and the supremuse.

In adopting the quintuple treaty, France will subject her commerce to these insupportable embarrass-

ments.

America has chosen a different part. She repels
this general police of the ocean which England
would assume. She pretends to be sole mistress
over her own, by sea ns well as by land. She will
never lower her star-spangled bauner hefore the
wavening ergs of England.

I do not permit myself to doubt, that in the exsting circumstances, France will do, in this respect, that her interests and her honor prescribe. It would be a spectacle ruly sublime, to see France in and the United States vindicating the liberty of the cas, menaced by the grasping ambition of England

und this, in the face of the shameful stupefaction of the rest of Europe.

But if Prance should flinch from this noble task, for the United States would undertake it alone. Alone, or they would withstand the aggressions of England, the state of the sta

Alone, would they enjoy the glory of defending the indights both of America and of Europe.

The gallant American navy, proud of its past victories, burns to combat once again for the maintenance of martine independence.

They impute to the United States the design of automatical proteins of the proteins of the part of the proteins of the part of the proteins of the part of th

After impute route of the rate design at the case in custom is false and calumnious. It is under cover of this imputation that England would endeavor to throw discredit on us, and concell from the eyes of the world her real objects. The slave trade is fortied in your laws; we conserve with extra let for the world her real objects. The slave trade is fortied in your laws; we conserve while guard the honor of our own flag, and will not suffer England to medial in the matter.

of the finaticism of philanthropy. She reproaches us with the slavery that exists in the States of the South. Very well; if that is her plan, we Americans can rejor mand as political missionaries, interpretending equality, independence, democracy, and insurrection, to the hundred millions of white always who croach under the seeptre of Queen Vicuria. In fine, rely upon it, art, that the United States who croach under the seeptre of Queen Vicuria. In fine, rely upon it, art, that the United States who croach under the seeptre of Queen Vicuria. We will not support the property of the p

Selections.

From the London Times.

We published in our yestershay's paper a despatch, as temperate as could possibly be expected, from Mr. Webster to Mr. Evreett, the American ambassador in London, on the subject of the big Crede, and or in London, on the subject of the big Crede, which was the large from one port to another of the United States, when part of the cargo rose, mastered the erew, killing one of the passengers in the scottle, sud carried the vessel into the harbor of Nassan. On its arrive to the passenger of the passengers in the scottle, sud carried the vessel into the harbor of Nassan. On its arrive passenger of the United States of the Passenger of the Passenger of the United States of the Passenger of the Passen

in number—who accordingly landed, and for the mopart shipped themselves off, before long, to Iamaicia "By ber Majesty's subjects," (said the America consul, on the 14th of November, 18th,) "and it authorities of the colony, the slaves of the Crool were considered and treated as passengers; they be internalized to a consideration beats reduced to they

It is plain that, according to English law, the blacks could be "considered and irretate" an out wise than as "passengers." English law recogt zee no such refution in muser and dave; and a considered and the second second results of the secon

lish law for so doing; and that law no more auth gland rices him to meddle with any human heing becau e the he is a slave, than because he has cuty hair, or fortup jug nose, or thick lips. We have our own law and our officers within our own territory are bound to obey them; it is not an American consul, or even

as to obey them; it is not an American coisul, or even is an English foreign secretary, that can absolve them the from that obedience. Not Lord Aberdeen, or the third that the control of the control of the does not justify; not all the "most sweet voices" is of the United States will excess a British functionary in overstepping that authority with which the law invests him. We have our laws, and we then the control of the control of the control of the deduce, mere presuming on English guildhilt, to dededuce, mere presuming on English guildhilt, to dededuce, mere presuming on English guildhilt, to de-

The state of the control of the cont

The argument occupied the whole ground; and coming from the source it did, it would put, he hoped, an out to this dispersors and unpleasant, the property of the source of the contract of the Webster's arguments, as they appear to us, we can only comprehend this excess of satisfaction as supposition that Messar. Sollmon & Co. are slarg energy to see how the real merits of the matter and, and are actually surpraced to find how much law unit, from whom the speech of his own able law unit, from whom the speech of his own able takes, that "he had were though he was such as those, that "he had were though he was such as 197.

But further, he has succeeded in accomplishing that object, without plequing himself to a quarter that objects without plequing himself to a quarter that of the control of the control of the Corele entered the port in the power of the total law. And this by a very simple method. The state of the case really was, that the captain of the Corele entered the port in the power of the say for the British subtorities to use my violent in order to wrest the slaves from the masters, the say for the British subtorities to use my violent in the same of the same of the say of the British subtorities to use my violent in the muture, the American muturet, above que in the muture, the American muturet, above que interference. The slaves "were allowed" to go when the same of English force—an interference which (whether justifiable or not) he probably knows to be totall magnatury and as Mt. Welster's chain for inform magnature than all Mt. Welster's chain for information of the same of

Destino him.

But this ran call. The American statesman has James and the control of the control

"There being no importation, nor intent of importation, what right had the Rinish anterfeit to finquire in to the entgo of the vessel, or the condition of the person and notal? These persons might be intent of filled ten of approximately in the person in the intent of a person and the person in the intent of the conditioner for crimes committed; they might be printened for the condition of the person of the person of the ties bok into and detel say of these questions? Of indeed, what day or power, according to the principle of anticoni intercome, faul they to inquire at all? The person of the

and violence."

These passages are actually intended as argument of the passages are actually intended as a grafined to instance whether the Backs were "slaves
for life," or "layes for a term of years," or "in confinement," or "prisonent of war," or "free"—agenizat
decide any of these questions"—who "only regarded"
the blacks "as (free) Americans, passing from one part
to or the passage of the passage

to be conclusive against his countrymen;

"It is not that in such cases the active agency of Brititle law is invoked and refused; it is, that unfriendly interference is deprecated, and those good offices and friend
ly assistances expected, which a government usually affurds to citizens of a friendity power when instances or

And, more strongly-

of a ff, indeed, without unriendly interference, and not withstanding the fulfillment of all their duties of conting and assistance by these authorities, the matter of the test could not relatin the persons, nor present their examp, then it would be a different question, allogather, note the remort could be had to British tribusals, or the power of the noverenneal in any of its branches to compele

their apprehension and restoration.

We have not time to notice the palpakly unimportant distinction by which he seeks to escape from the palpakly their times and the palpakly unimportant distinction by which he seeks to escape from the first times and the palpakly times and the seeks to have actually mixed themselves with the first ish population; but will conclude our remarks be another extract from his letter, professedly, indeed a nimed at us, but which our readers will probably aimed at us, but which our readers will probably the probably times the property of the palpakly times and the palpakly times are the palpakly unimportant times

think rather more calculated for the consideration Mr. Callsom:

"It may be added, that all the attempts by the governeast of any nation to force the influence of its laws that the contraction of the contract of the contra

This is doubtless a principle of which none hav been more tenacious than the Americans, so long a it suited them. We have now an opportunity o seeing how far they are ready to recognize in other what they have ever so jealously claimed for them

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.

New-Orleans, Feb. 4, 1842.

R. GARRISON:

r DEAR SIR—Were I about to write from any other part of the world, save the sink of iniquity, it would doubtless be necessary to preface my epistle with

The Anti-Slavery Standard. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MAY 19, 1842.

AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

are not as a safton protection of it is really the corner-stone of ations, as it has been called, then in-

when the position so clouestly maintained the gentlement for the size of the s "I agree with the position so eloquently maintained by a compared the North - Honeset than Dis. South dot was a contract to the North - Honeset than Dis. South dot will not take the declaration of an honest man?) has declared that the slave interest but the control over the laws and policy of this country, for in equal-time 18,000 human beings in the District of Columbia; we have placed the stamp of slavery upon their how, and branded them as the clasticts of the popule how, and branded them as the clasticts of the popule

here.

A. I Gound them is consistent of the control of the control

The business committee were appointed as notions a passiness committee were appointed as notions as weeded Phillipse, abb Kelly; Contance C. Bartleigh; called to the philorem. Many Springstend; John Boron; Edmund Quinci; ings, his wrongs and his framework of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the pro

The neeting adjourned to Welnesday, 9 o'clock, A.M. see fifty dollars paid into the The society me pursuant to adjourned; J.C. Phile in the clair. After a season of silence, the following the first paid of the

ce as an Anti-Slavery Society. He they great seed of easily can the street of the stre

situation. Showy and freedom were sternal satiga-stims, and could not cast together in the same intrin-tions. So long as alare representation formed a part of situation of the state of the same intrin-tions of the same intrinsical state of the same intrin-gencement, shavey would continually tood to corrupt of sometimes and therefore if we obtained the repeal of the freedom; and therefore if we obtained the repeal of the state of the same intrinsical state of the state of the same intrinsical state of the same times. He conjugated every not to weight the abbete tion and uttrease according to the includes of the re-tion and uttrease according to the headings of his re-tion and uttrease according to the same of the re-tion and uttrease according to the same of the re-tion and uttrease according to the same of the same Mat according to adjournment; James C. Faller in the chair. The committee of forty made their report resp, to form a solidal party for the attentions of funds to be raised the consisting of the same in the same in the same in the first of a shift institute, as of any other case of citi-ties of the same in the same in the same in the same in the first of a shift institute, as of any other case of citi-ties of the same in the first of a shift institute, as of any other case of citi-ties of the same in the first of a shift institute, as of any other case of citi-ties of the same in the first of a shift institute, as of any other case of citi-ties of the same in the same in

ninst it.

ins, the principle so frequently appealed to by onents, viz: that "no person onent to be de-

the breaking off a least the prevented of Canada and Ca

ing year; and the committee, as men are among them, en ames of such persons as they d, and will be willing to act as collecty.

NOTICES.

THE ONE DOLLAR PLAN

The Association of the Society of Friends for the Relief and Improvement of people of Color, will hold a meeting in this city next week.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

Doctro.

WOMAN'S "APPROPRIATE SPHERE

ny c. c. nuntrigh. Willen in an Album, Jan. 22, 184

s to lend her influence to the cause virtue and of human happiness; follow even in the steps of Him so came the broken-heurted to bind up preach deliverance to the captive chai d opening of the prison to the bound.

troe men the treatment to the flug. To press, believement to the eagite chained, And coponing of the prison to the board. And coponing of the prison to the board. And coponing of the prison to the board. Not less that strong been "without last epicter." The page of hattery is well effected. The page of hattery is well effected. The page of hattery is well effected. Correce stolline, unlessling fortitude, Anders and holy, income street, in chain of the order of the weak Oppressed by hatters power, the poor cost down Before the crushing tool of insident weath, Anders and wideling of deposite range of the weak Oppressed by hatters power, the poor cost down Before the crushing tool of insident weath, Anders and wideling of deposite range of the page of the crushing tool of insident weath, Anders and wideling of the page of the tree popinion as not death; The spoiled to resear from the spoiler's hand for you must have been to present Aminist the torreast of a conspector's wrath, Anders the order of the page of the p

The continest erimed to the General cape
Way hould I speak of Batter 1—why of her—
Bethalis's parton, who preserved the land
From proad baying insuling healtFrom the Control of the Control of the Control
And tenger broad of the Warehorn constancy,
Stood by his side in peril, pain, and deeth,
"and adeaper broad from which apoutdes shrink
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave," I
Way, and is those the Bloom nature's waren,
Averlang from the trembling city's gates
The Voiceia hout, which notibes Rossan arms,
Nor revered station, sacred character,
Heart-moring prayer—domed to sate
The bloody verspeases of a trengals,
Of priest and senator—nor yet the cries
The bloody verspeases of a trengals,
The bloody verspease of a trengal,
The bloody verspease of a trengal,
The bloody verspease of a trengal,
The bloody verspease of a trender bloom to the bloom trender
The bloody of the bloom trender
The bloody of the bloom trender
The bloody of the blood of the Perina hing,
The title of a bloom mirery turned back;
And haspiness differed with Bleest hand I all
Agis in now vensus his trengel bloom, to was great
As when it results flower, to could the son to the bloom trends,
Shitten with fars, forsook their Lord and fiely
It is less postet now, of his bloom friends,
Shitten with fars, forsook their Lord and fiely
It is less postet now, of his was been proved to for the bloom friends,
Shitten with fars, forsook their Lord and fie

BY J. O. PERCIVAL.

By J. O. PERCIFEL.

I feel a newer life in every gale;
The winds, that fan the flower
And with their welcome breathing
Tell of aerener hours,—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May.

Benezian the sky of May.

The spirit of the gentle aouth winds of
From his hise throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in in
Beauty is badding there;
The bright ones of the valley break
Their stumbers, and awake.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
And to the wide forest waves,
To welcome back its playful mates again,
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes.

Miscellany.

HER MADES

St. raul, a brig?"
I was draming of ancient times. I fancied myf Benbow's flag liqueteant, and he would persist
my great horror) in making me chew tolaccovoice (which I at first mistook to be Admiral Benw's) voieferated in mice ear,—
A sail, sit, bearing due east."

"A sail, str, bering due east."

I was on dee his "quitterless than no time."

"Where is she? Ah! I see. Up with the helm
—square he yeards Mc Dianz. Does the togath
you will, for he looks like a clipper; and strangenis
our only chance."

Steady—se! I don't think he observed up yet, for
lise scarce daybreak, and we are only those or
good squint, and let me wipe the damp off my
"Delhand." He appears to be runding along the
land—edd, certainly. By Jore' he hash his wind
um is quite really! Good keeps to covered with
the tarpathin, and once of you show your ugly mugs
above guarvale.

and the prisoners on board, take possession, and the prisoners on board the Fancy,"
"The brig is hailing, sir."
"She is from Quillimane in the Mozamhique annel," exclaims Mr. Smart: "sixty-two days t, three hundred and thirty slaves, sadly in want water."

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

FREE-LABOR GOODS,

AT ICOSE, small and large figures 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4
million of the control of the

high first assertions of Control Control, Control Cont

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Calicoes, muslins, bedtleking, canton flannel, whi and brown sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, &c. Wholesal and retail, by CHARLES COLLINS.
No. 3 Cherry-street, New-York.

5th no. 3d, 1812.

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